

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2558.

## MARK HANNA MAY BE A PRESIDENTIAL FACTOR

**A Kansas City Paper Says He Will  
Announce His Candidacy  
On Tuesday.**

**Expects the Support of Capital and Labor and  
of the Bosses Who Control Delegations  
From the Decisive States.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—The Star, which has exceptional sources of information, states that Senator Hanna will announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President on Tuesday. It is believed that he will have the support of both capital and labor and the assistance of the men in control of the party organization in the six decisive States.

RUTH CLEVELAND DEAD.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Ruth, the eldest daughter of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, died today after a short illness.

## CREW AND NATIVES ARE SAVED FROM STARVATION

Suffering from want of water and on the verge of starvation, the crew of the French Missionary Schooner, La Croix Du Sud, with probably fifty Tahitian men, women and children were given water and provisions by Captain Kendall of the ship I. F. Chapman which arrived here yesterday from Newcastle. The captain of the schooner had lost his bearings, and was 450 miles out of his course. He had sailed from Papeete, Tahiti, for a small island 240 miles away, taking along provisions for less than two weeks, and had been out forty-two days when sighted by the Chapman.

On the morning of Sunday, December 13th, while the Chapman was 240 miles southeast of the Pitcairn Islands, the missionary schooner was sighted with a signal of distress hoisted. The Chapman hove to and the captain of the missionary schooner put off in a small boat and came aboard. He reported to Captain Kendall that he had left Papeete forty-two days previously for Mangareva Island, about 240 miles from Papeete. He had lost his reckoning and was about 450 miles out of his course. Provisions for but two weeks had been taken on the schooner and she carried in addition to the native crew a large number of passengers, chiefly native, men, women, children. The schooner had no navigator aboard, although the captain said he could take the latitude but not the longitude. The crew and passengers both had been suffering from lack of water and food for several weeks, and the captain was almost famished. There was hardly a drop of water remaining on the schooner. Capt. Kendall of the Chapman sent to the schooner a large cask of water, three bags of flour, fire wood, some meat and a large quantity of other provisions. The captain was also given his bearings and he left the ship in the afternoon much pleased. In addition to the crew, there was one French missionary on the boat.

The I. F. Chapman made the run from Newcastle in 68 days. She met with rough weather and heavy seas on the first part of the trip, but came from the equator to Honolulu in ten days, an unusually fast trip. The Chapman brought 2,753 tons of coal. She will load sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

## POLICE SENT TO STOP SEE YUP ELECTION FIGHT

The See Yups held their annual election last night and as usual it was necessary to call the police before the job was done. The meeting of the society was held in the Chinese joss-house on King street, this side of Liliha, and there were several hundred Chinese in attendance. Two tickets were put forward, one to oust the present officers headed by Chu Gun, as president. The meeting progressed peaceably, though not quietly, until the nominations had been made. As the balloting proceeded the crowd became more boisterous and personal collisions seemed imminent. A row was precipitated over the right of one of the members to vote, and it looked as if there might be a riot. At least one man of the opposition faction thought so, and telephoned for the police. The followers of Chu Gun say it was simply a ruse to steal the election. All the opposition had voted early and often, and by a call of the police it was hoped that Chu Gun's adherents might leave in a hurry without stopping to vote. The two policemen sent to keep the peace, at the request of the society, were unable to prevent the crowd from fighting, and Chillingworth sent a squad of mounted policemen to the scene. These were followed by a squad of foot police. When the police arrived there was no trouble apparent, and the election proceeded under police auspices. Chu Gun was elected president of the society and Cheong Leong secretary by a good majority.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIPS EN ROUTE TO INTERCEPT JAPANESE SQUADRON



Senator Hanna who, it is said, will contest Roosevelt for the Republican nomination.

## MERCHANTS WIN THEIR TAX APPEAL TEST CASE

**Contention That Inventory Does Not Show the  
True Value of Merchandise Upheld By  
Court—Twenty Per Cent Reduction.**

The Merchants' Association has won the test cases it brought in the tax appeal court against Assessor Pratt's valuation of merchandise stocks at inventory figures. In the two test cases on a hardware and a dry goods stock the Tax Appeal Court upheld the returned valuation, which was considerably less than that fixed by the assessor upon the advice of the Territorial authorities, the treasurer and governor. The merchants contended all along that the inventory value was not at all the real value, and that if sold at forced sale stocks of merchandise would bring considerably less than that valuation. Depreciation of stock by becoming shop worn, and other causes, they claimed reduced the value below that fixed by the assessor for taxation purposes. The Merchants' Association took the matter up and through its attorneys Smith & Lewis appealed from the assessment on two of the members, which it was deemed best represented merchandise stocks and which were decided upon to test the law. The tax court in these appeals, The Kash Co. and Pacific Hardware Co., upheld the contentions of the Merchants' Association, and the merchants this year will make returns on the basis of the decision just given, at from fifteen to twenty per cent. below inventory value.

In the case of The Kash Co. the return was made "Goods, wares and merchandise \$36,043.74 assessed at \$45,054.67."

The tax court decided that "It having been satisfactorily proven to this Board that a certain percentage of the actual inventories value should be deducted in arriving at the actual cash value of this stock of goods, wares and merchandise, we sustain the appellant and fix the assessment at \$36,043.74, i. e. 20 per cent. less than the inventory."

In the second test case, that of Pacific Hardware Co., the return was made at \$270,363.41, the assessor increased this to \$318,074.61. was made at \$270,363.41, the assessor increasing this to \$318,074.61.

The decision is "It having been satisfactorily proven to this board that a certain percentage of the actual inventories value should be deducted in arriving at the actual cash value of these goods, wares and merchandise, we sustain the appellant and fix the assessment at \$270,363.41 i. e. 15 per cent. less than the inventory."

The fifteen per cent. decrease is estimated in deterioration of hardware stock, while the depreciation in value of dry goods stock because of change of fashion etc., is placed at twenty per cent.

## SMALL BLAZE NEAR OIL TANKS

Fire at a few minutes past midnight destroyed a small shack in Iwilei. The building was located within about fifteen feet of one of the big oil tanks. The fire was discovered by employees of the Pacific Oil Transportation Co. and a still alarm was turned in. Wagons from the Port street fire station responded and in fifteen minutes had the blaze under control but as about the last spark was being quenched a Chinaman saw the fire from a window of a lodging house and immediately rushed to a fire box and turned in an alarm. This brought out the Palama fire wagons, but an "all out" signal sent them back home before they could reach the scene. The shack had been used by Chinese for roasting pigs and ducks and it is supposed that they left a fire burning there when they went home last night, although one person stated that the fire had started on the outside of the building. Although the blaze was but fifteen feet from one of the oil tanks Manager Baker stated that the tanks were in no danger. The damage will amount to about \$300.

## Unsatisfactory Reply To Japan's Note Brings On An Emergency Conference.

**British Army Officer Says Siberian Railway is  
Inadequate--Russia Wants Black Sea Fleet  
for Far Eastern Service.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 8.—It is reported that several warships have left here to intercept a Japanese squadron of four ironclads which is approaching Korea for the purpose of recalling six Japanese coal-laden vessels destined for Port Arthur.

TOKYO, Jan. 8.—The Premier, the Ministers and Council of State have decided to again confer with the elder statesmen. The Russian reply to Japan's ultimatum, which was delivered yesterday, is unsatisfactory. The Japanese public is urging war.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—Major Nathan of the British army has arrived here after a trip over the Siberian railway. He says the line is inadequate to meet war emergencies.

PARIS, France, Jan. 7.—It is reported by French Government officers that Russia is negotiating with Turkey to obtain permission for the Russian fleet of seventy-six ships to pass through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean.

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 7.—The Russian marines selected to guard the Russian Legation at Seoul, marched from Chemulpo to the Korean capital. They were refused transportation on the Japanese railway.

VICTORIA, Jan. 8.—One of the British cruisers on this station has been ordered to the Orient.

## COLOMBIAN TROOPS ARE GATHERING AT CARTAGENA

COLON, Jan. 8.—There is much military activity at Savanilla and Cartagena. Two thousand troops have assembled at the latter point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Minister Beaupre arrived yesterday. He says there is little danger of war on the isthmus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—General Reyes has received his answer from Secretary Hay regarding Colombia's claims on Panama. Secretary Hay declines to reopen the case.

## GOV. TAFT AND PERSIAN GRAND VIZIER EN ROUTE

TOKYO, Jan. 8.—The Grand Vizier of Persia and Governor Taft of the Philippines were passengers on the S. S. Korea leaving yesterday for San Francisco via Honolulu.

HARRIMAN IN CONTROL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—E. H. Harriman has been elected president of the Union Pacific.

## MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION WILL GREET GOV. TAFT

At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday arrangements were discussed for the entertainment of Secretary of War Taft, when he arrives in Honolulu on the Korea January 15th.

Following out the plan in vogue in San Francisco and eastern cities, the directors met to discuss the affairs of the association at luncheon, given at the Young Hotel by Secretary Helm. Because of the impossibility of raising the stay of the steamer in port, no definite arrangements could be made for the entertainment of Governor Taft. It was decided however that the directors in a body should act as a reception committee and meet Secretary Taft when the steamer arrives, and tender him the services of the association.

If the Korea remains in port a sufficient length of time it is planned to

take Governor Taft for a visit to Pearl Harbor, and to the various sites discussed for a military post in Honolulu. It was expected at one time that he might be induced to remain in Honolulu for a short time, but as the nomination for Secretary of War has already gone to the Senate, and Secretary Root is anxious to retire immediately, it is felt that this is now impossible. Governor Taft has been expected to arrive in Washington on January 1st.

It is possible also that Governor Carter will give a luncheon for Governor Taft upon his arrival in Honolulu. The Merchants' Association also discussed the question of the merchandise tax, which goes into effect with the county law. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the matter and secure the sentiment of the members in regard to the law. No definite action will be taken until after the decision by the Supreme Court upon the legality of the county law. A separate suit may be decided upon to test the legality of the merchandise license law.





# JURORS CHOSEN FROM DIRECTORY OFTEN FAIL

**Large Number of Ineligibles on the Panel. Should Have Been Taken From the Lists of Registered Voters.**

The new jury law passed at the session of 1903 does not appear to be working well, or, perhaps it might be more correct to say, to be well worked. Yesterday's breakdown of the regular trial panel of the criminal division before Judge Robinson, so that enough men were not left upon it even to draw a single jury from, is not by a great deal the first example of weakness in the new system.

At the term just closed there were instances of summoned jurors being called into the trial box only to prove lacking in qualifications for jury duty. One of the latest such occurred in the empanelling of the jury for the Jones murder trial, when a member of the panel stepped down and out on his admission that he was "ignorant of the English language."

Judge Robinson yesterday had to excuse a man who had been summoned because he was not a citizen, and another because he was neither a voter nor of voting age. How many he should have excused if it had come to the language test is impossible to say, but there is good authority for saying that of the present year's jury list, numbering 250 names, for the First Circuit, 25 per cent do not understand the English language.

Yet the law—Act 38 of the Legislature of 1903, being "An Act Providing for the Drawing, Summoning and Empanelling of Grand and Trial Jurors"—states the following among the qualifications of a juror:

"1. If he is a male citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii, of the age of twenty-one years, and possesses the qualifications of a voter," etc.

"3. If he can understandingly speak, read and write the English language."

While a person is declared not competent to act as a juror:

"1. Who does not possess the qualifications prescribed by the preceding section."

Section 6 of the Act provides that "The Judge or Judges of each Circuit Court shall, prior to the first day of December of each calendar year, appoint for the next calendar year two persons as Jury Commissioners, who shall be voters of the Circuit, well known to be of opposite politics and of good reputation for intelligence, morality and integrity. Should a vacancy occur in the office of a Jury Commissioner at any time, the Circuit Judge or Judges shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. For the time actually and necessarily employed in the performance of his duties, each Jury Commissioner shall be allowed by the Court or Judge five dollars per day, to be paid in the same manner as fees of jurors."

Section 7 directs how the Jury Commissioners shall perform their duty. It is unnecessary here to quote more than two sentences, with the explanation that it is provided further on that the list in the First Circuit shall contain 250 instead of 150 names. The section says:

"The Jury Commissioners of each Circuit shall, before the fifteenth day of December in each year, or at any subsequent time if omitted or neglected before such day, make a list of persons to serve as jurors in the Circuit Court of the Circuit for the ensuing year. They shall proceed to select and list from the citizens, voters and residents of the several precincts in the Circuit, as near as may be according to and in proportion with the respective number of registered voters last registered in each of such precincts, the names of one hundred and fifty persons who, in

their opinion, are qualified to serve as jurors under the provisions of this Act."

From the foregoing provisions of the jury law, it would appear that the responsibility of the Judges for a fit panel ends when they appoint the Jury Commissioners. The Judges of the First Circuit appointed Charles J. McCarthy and J. M. Riggs, of Democratic and Republican politics respectively, as Jury Commissioners. These gentlemen accepted the positions and in due time made return of performance of the duties thereof. They handed into court a list of 250 names of persons "qualified to serve as jurors," and the Judiciary officials say they were paid \$50 each, being pay for ten days of actual work. Whether or not the Jury Commissioners performed their duties according to law may best be judged from the character of their finished work.

The appearance on the list they furnished of names of persons who do not understand English, in such large proportion as is alleged, does not indicate that the duty of selection placed upon them by the law was very carefully, if at all, exercised. It is difficult to understand, also, how the names of any alien or minor could have been returned on the list if the Commissioners had paid any respect to the provision of the law relative to "registered voters."

In Judiciary circles it has been openly stated that the Jury Commissioners for the First Circuit did not make up the jury list from the "registered voters last registered," but instead levied tribute for their return upon the pages of Husted's Directory.

## FANNING NOT ON THE ROUTE

The Oceanic steamship Sonoma arrived yesterday morning from Australia and New Zealand, and departed again for San Francisco at 4 p. m., carrying a large number of passengers from Honolulu. The Sonoma left Sydney December 21, Auckland December 25, and Pago Pago December 29. Fanning Island was not touched, for the reason that the island was not seen by the officers or passengers. The vessel looked for Fanning but owing to misty weather on January 2, the day the island should have been found, the steamer was not sent close in to the locality. Captain Herriman, therefore, steamed on to Honolulu.

Among the passengers was L. M. Hancock, an American engineer, who has been in Auckland in connection with water development; Prof. Hussey, an American astronomer, accompanied by his wife; George Musgrave, the well known Australian theatrical manager. Dr. George Huddy, accompanied by Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Drake, returned from Australia. The former will resume his business in Honolulu.

The Sonoma's cargo from Australia was principally wool. A large cargo of bananas were taken on here.

## GOVERNOR'S WIFE'S MOTHER IS DEAD

Mrs. Strong, mother of Mrs. George R. Carter, died at Rochester, New York, yesterday. Her last illness must have been short, for late previous advices were that Mr. and Mrs. Strong intended coming to Hawaii in the steamer, Korea from San Francisco in February. The esteemed couple visited Honolulu two or three years ago, making many friends and being delighted themselves with the islands.

Governor Carter received a cablegram at 8:15 yesterday, announcing Mrs. Strong's serious illness and requesting him to prepare his wife for the worst. At about 2:15 the saddest message came. The Governor cabled in reply asking his father-in-law as to his wishes regarding what Mrs. Carter should do. Mrs. Carter would go on to Rochester if requested, but they thought possibly her father might come out here.

ABOUT COLDS.—In all countries and among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used and used probably more extensively than any other one class of medicines. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate his existence. People everywhere realize the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterized first by a simple cold. The more careful and prudent persons do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# KONA IN FINE SHAPE

An assignment of leases of former Kona Sugar Company's lands, filed yesterday afternoon, indicates that the new Kona plantation has stripped itself of some unwieldy incumbrances and now enters the field with its rental expenses reduced from about \$13,000 to \$2000 per annum.

There were sixteen leases enumerated in the assignment which were turned over by Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee for the Kona Plantation, to Charles J. Falk. With these leases off its books the Kona plantation is now in a position to go ahead as a corporation on a basis which will insure its running in first class shape.

"One of the reasons for the plantation getting into trouble before," said Mr. Hutchins yesterday, "was on account of the leases that were of little practical benefit to it, and the high rentals imposed. Another trouble was that some of the most available lands for the growing of cane were neglected. Leases were made scattering the plantation from one end of the district to the other. Mr. Horner, who made a report on the plantation, said that cane had been planted in scattered places on the lower end which practically precluded the transportation of the product to the mill. Mr. Horner said the policy of planting cane in this manner should be condemned and stamped out."

"The reports made on the material by John Watt and Albert Horner were extremely favorable, and the Honolulu Iron Works report on the mill was also favorable to us."

"The former management seemed to work on the plan that they had to lease the entire district of Kona to build up the plantation and make many leases which were most unsatisfactory, and this method contributed in no small measure to the wrecking of the property."

"I have assigned sixteen of the leases, having had five favorable legal opinions as to my right to do so, and have thereby stripped the plantation of unwieldy attachments. Had I held on to the leases after December 31, I would have been liable for the rentals. It was absolutely necessary to get rid of them. This reduces our yearly rental liabilities \$10,864. I have retained the mill site leases, some of the Greenwell leases and other minor leases and these now form the basis of the new plantation proposition. The other property owners are willing to stand by me, and are ready to make new leases whenever I desire to take them up."

"The Kona plantation can now go ahead. We expect to plant between 300 and 500 acres this year, the same next year and so on. We have a mill, complete railroad and between 700 and 1000 acres of lease lands and about 1600 acres of free simple lands."

## MACARTHUR WILL NOT SAY A WORD

The Chronicle says: Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Division of the Pacific, returned yesterday on the liner Siberia from a month's sojourn in and about Honolulu. He was accompanied by his wife, and his aide, Colonel Parker W. West. General MacArthur's object in visiting the Islands was to examine and report upon proposed sites for military posts, and he said yesterday that scarcely a foot of the island of Oahu was left uninspected by himself and the board of army officers who went to Hawaii to investigate the need of fortifications. "The Islands and particularly Oahu," said General MacArthur, "are of vast importance from a military standpoint, and will no doubt be looked after by this Government. We inspected all parts of Oahu except the very mountain tops, but visited none of the other islands. I am not prepared to say where the military posts may be situated, nor how many may be established. All that information is to be embodied in the report compiled by the board and to be submitted to the authorities at Washington."

General MacArthur, while in a good humor, would not discuss the matter of his recent alleged interview at Honolulu, in which he was made to say that war with Germany was probable in the near future. "I have nothing to say about it," he remarked. "I cannot discuss the matter at all," he added.

## WILL SEE CARTER AND HOLLOWAY

The Republican Territorial Executive committee held a short meeting last evening at headquarters to suggest appointments in Superintendent Holloway's department. The matter of the assistant superintendent was deferred until a committee, which was appointed last night, had conferred with Governor Carter and Superintendent Holloway.

Half a dozen minor appointments, principally for the land department, were taken up and disposed of.

# JURY GOES TO PIECES

Lack of jurors prevented any business, except to fill the panel, from being done before Judge Robinson yesterday. When the roll was called, all of the jurors answered present except J. A. M. Johnson, E. S. Cunha, D. H. Davis, Wm. K. Hahnahula, Harry Aspl, Albert Barnes, Frank Barwick, John H. Craig, R. Ralph Helm, E. Wells Peterson and N. H. Spitzer, who, the court stated, were excused for the term. Edward P. O'Brien was excused until the 8th, and Edward Dekum until the 18th inst. One of those excused is not a citizen, while another is under voting age.

There being but ten jurors remaining, the court ordered a special venire to issue for fourteen more. Fifty names from the jury list were placed in the box and then these fourteen were drawn therefrom, to appear at 10 o'clock this morning and serve as trial jurors for the term:

Samuel Kaloa, Geo. L. Desha, Jr., Manuel Miranda, Samuel Ehrlich, II, C. Brown, John C. Lane, Daniel Kahoalii, William Dunbar, Henry Narua, H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., W. L. Fletcher, Abraham L. Shaw, John Isaac, J. C. Cohen.

Mr. Ehrlich served on the late grand jury and Mr. Lane is a member of the Board of Health.

The order stated that the venire was to be issued to the High Sheriff of the Territory and the Sheriff of the County of Oahu.

The ten jurors on the original panel not excused temporarily or for the term are Hiram Kaaha, James D. Dougherty, J. M. Dowsett, A. R. Gurney, Jr., Willard E. Brown, John J. Egan, James Nott, Jr., Arthur W. Rice, Geo. B. McClellan and Albert Lucas.

### THE CIVIL SIDE

Judge De Bolt heard jury-waived cases all day.

F. J. Testa vs. Mary Ann Lee, administratrix of the estate of Amalia Joy, was assigned to Judge Gear, as Judge De Bolt is disqualified.

J. M. Vivas was given judgment for \$1 in his suit against Cecil Brown, administrator of the estate of William Phillips, deceased. A. G. Correa, counsel for plaintiff, noted an appeal. W. L. Stanley, counsel for defendant, paid the dollar in court. Mr. Vivas sued for \$25 services in connection with issuing a marriage license to the deceased, besides the regulation fee of \$1 due him as agent. The plea he offered was that Phillips insisted on fetching him from house to office at great inconvenience to him, outside of office hours, to give him the license.

W. T. Rawlins for defendant withdrew the appeal in the case of H. T. James, assignee of the Honolulu Paint & Wall Paper Co., against Goo Hoy.

### COURT NOTES

Judge De Bolt approved the accounts of H. M. von Holt, executor of the estate of Frank Brown, deceased, which were filed November 27 last. They showed receipts \$383.32, payments \$8010.51, balance \$382.81.

Cecil Brown, attorney for Bruce Cartwright, trustee, has filed a brief in the matter of the disputed shares of Waluku stock in the estate of the late Thomas Cummins.

The Supreme Court, on the application of C. W. Ashford for defendant, yesterday afternoon issued a writ of prohibition to stay execution in the debt case of W. W. Diamond & Co. vs. Jonah Kahlo Kalamianale.

### THE FEDERAL COURT

Judge Dole completed the hearing of testimony in the admiralty suit of Donovan vs. American schooner Encore yesterday and appointed Saturday for argument.

W. B. Malling, as United States Commissioner, yesterday afternoon began taking testimony in the admiralty case of Jackson vs. American barkentine Encore, in which the libellant claims \$5000 damages for personal injury at sea caused by the parting of sheets alleged to have been rotten.

## WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER

Among the interesting personages aboard the Oceanic steamship Sonoma yesterday was C. A. Green, a World's Fair commissioner, who is returning to St. Louis from a tour of the Orient, including the Philippines, Japan, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Green was associated with Hon. John Barrett as the representative of the World's Fair, until the latter was reassigned to the diplomatic corps. Since then Mr. Green has been acting alone. Mr. Green met F. W. Macfarlane, Hawaii's Commissioner to the World's Fair, during his brief stay.

### First War Correspondent

The first of the war correspondents for the expected Russo-Japan war arrived yesterday on the Sonoma from Australia, and will continue his voyage today in the Nippon Maru. The correspondent is F. A. McKensie of the London Daily Mail, who was sent to Australia last year to study the economic conditions of the Commonwealth. Mrs. McKensie accompanied him. He deplores the labor organizations in Australia, saying the negotiations are attempting to solve the question by a return to the restrictions and regulations of the mediæval guilds.

# LARGE JAPANESE FORCE READY TO LAND IN KOREA

**In View of Disturbances the Russians Are Sending Troops That Way Also.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 6.—Owing to disturbances in Korea between Japanese and the inhabitants, a Russian regiment has been dispatched to that country.

CHEFOO, Jan. 6.—Eight thousand Japanese troops are off Masampho, ready to land.

Russia is secretly advancing troops from Manchuria.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Russia's chief demand is for the establishment of a neutral zone in northern Korea. Japan resists the proposal and it is thought here that Russia will yield the point.

SEOUL, Jan. 6.—Thirty-five American marines have arrived here to protect the legation. Seventy more are expected. The situation is critical.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—It is asserted here that Admiral Evans was instructed to remove his warships from Yokohama to Honolulu so as to discourage the impression that the United States was supporting Japan. Russia is pleased at this evidence of neutrality.

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—The publication of news regarding movements of troops and ships has been prohibited. It is said that 35,000 men are to be sent to Korea. Russia's reply to Japan's last proposals has not yet been received.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Russian reply to Japan makes many concessions, it is stated, and there are hopes that Japan will accept. A peaceful issue is now regarded as possible.

## COUNTY ACT HIT HARD BY A LEGAL OPINION

**Deputy Attorney General Peters Deems Transfer of Tug Eleu Would Be Illegal and Suggests Asking Federal Advice.**

An opinion of the Attorney General's department, written by Deputy Peters, was rendered on Monday to the Superintendent of Public Works relative to the Government tug Eleu. It will be remembered that Governor Carter, in a news interview last week, mentioned the disposition of the vessel as a problem the administration was considering.

Mr. Peters takes ground, on the general question of property ceded by the Republic to the United States under the Resolution of Annexation and afterward granted to the Territory of Hawaii for its use and control under the Organic Act, which it well taken amounts to making so much of the County Act illegal that there would not be enough of it left to operate with any satisfaction.

The author of the opinion, however, disclaims intention of anticipating the decision of the Supreme Court. Therefore, he bases his advice against transferring the tugboat to the County of Oahu not upon that far-reaching ground but upon simpler grounds to the effect that Oahu has no more right to receive possession of the Eleu than any other county.

Mr. Peters in conclusion gives the cautious advice that the Attorney General of the United States be consulted as to the disposition of the old vessel. The full text of his opinion follows:

### THE OPINION.

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 4, 1904. Hon. C. S. Holloway, Supt. of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In reply to your verbal request for an opinion from this department as to whether or not it is your duty to transfer to the County of Oahu the steam-going tug Eleu, I have the honor to say:

By the Act of Congress dated the 7th day of July, 1898 (30 Statutes at Large 760), entitled "Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," the Government of the Republic of Hawaii did cede absolutely, without reserve, to the United States of America, the absolute fee and ownership of all public Government or Crown Lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other property, of every kind and description, belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

By the Act of Congress, approved the 30th day of April, 1900, entitled "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," the United States of America, by virtue of Sec. 51 of Chapter 5 of said Act, granted unto the Territory of Hawaii the possession, use and control of all public property theretofore ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the Joint Resolution of Annexation. Consequently the possession, use and control of the tug Eleu is in the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and

must be maintained, managed and cared for by it at its own expense, until otherwise provided by Congress, or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President, or of the Governor of the Territory.

To what extent the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii over the tug Eleu can be exercised is a matter of deep consideration. The Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii has now before it, in the matter of the Territory of Hawaii, upon the relation of the Attorney General, Lorain Andrews, against the Supervisors of the County of Oahu, the question as to whether or not property held by the Territory of Hawaii, under Section 51 of Chapter 5 of the Organic Act, can be transferred to the county government. Several other questions of law are involved, but the case, to my mind, will be decided principally on this one question of law. And while not desiring to anticipate the decision of the Supreme Court, it seems to me that should no other question in relation to the transfer of the Eleu prevent, that the Superintendent of Public Works would be warranted in refusing to transfer the same, on the ground that it is the property of the United States, and its possession, use and control is reposed in the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and it alone and not a subdivision or lesser government thereof.

But other causes do intervene, irrespective of the aforementioned reason, upon which I would advise you to refuse to transfer the Eleu to the County of Oahu. Sec. 52 of the County Act provides: "All property now in the possession of any officer of the Territory of Hawaii, which has been used in connection with any public works or institutions, which by the terms of this Act are placed under the jurisdiction of the several counties, shall, by the officers of the Territory having possession of the same, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1904, be delivered to the officer or board of the county by this Act having jurisdiction of such public works or institution."

The tug Eleu is not being used in connection with any public works or institution. True enough, it has been used for certain purposes of the garbage department, but that use is no more general to the garbage department than it is to any other department of the government which might require the services of the tugboat. Further, the Eleu might be sent down to Hilo in connection with certain government work at that place, and it would be equally illogical to say that for that reason the tugboat should be transferred to the County of East Hawaii.

Further, under Paragraph 4 of Sec. 231 of the County Act, the Territorial Board of Public Institutions is given control of all harbors and wharves within the Territory, and all matters of pilotage or towage, under the laws

(Continued on page 2.)

## THE TEST THAT TELLS

**You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.**

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence?

Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$3.00, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



## SUPERVISORS PASS SALARIES FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT

Provide Also for Employment of Lunas to Work Prisoners—Salaries Remain as at Present. \$1500 Per Month for Expenses.

The Board of Supervisors provided for salaries and expenses of the courts at last evening's meeting, and also arranged for the working of the convicts in Oahu Prison. The salaries of the officers of the First Circuit Court will remain as they are now, the reductions decided upon at last week's meeting not being carried out.

An appropriation of \$1500 per month has been made for juror's fees and for incidentals, which it is claimed will not be sufficient.

### WORK FOR PRISONERS.

Warden Henry appeared before the Board at the evening session in regard to pay of outside prison lunas. He stated that the prisoners could not be worked now because of lack of guards. Although territorial prisoners he thought they might be loaned to the county. He said also that rations and clothing would have to be provided for county prisoners, the County Act requiring the counties to pay fifty cents a day for keep of prisoners. Supervisor Gilman suggested that it would be better if the County maintained the prison and charged the Territory for care of prisoners, as it would be a profitable undertaking.

County Attorney Rawlins said that it was a question if the County could provide for lunas until the Sheriff had taken over his office. Sheriff Brown is on leave and has not qualified.

Finally upon motion of Mr. Gilman the Board authorized the employment of not more than seven lunas at \$250 per day, to be under the road supervisor, provided that the prisoners be loaned to the County by the Territory. Warden Henry will see the Governor today and make a request for the loan of the prisoners to the County.

### BOND APPROVED.

The bond of Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, was approved, also that of the district magistrate of Wailua.

### JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The salary of the first clerk in the First Circuit was fixed at \$150, second clerk at \$135 and the remaining three clerks at \$100 per month.

Supervisor Lucas moved to increase the three Circuit Court clerks to \$125 per month, and the second deputy, J. A. Thompson, to \$150 per month, but the motion was defeated.

The salaries of three stenographers were fixed at \$200 per month instead of \$150 as had been previously decided upon. Mr. Lucas said it was not true that the stenographers made an abundance of money outside their regular work. He said also that competent stenographers were needed, that Judge Gear and Judge Humphreys had employed "wobbly stenographers" at \$125 per month, and one of them couldn't transcribe her notes and so the Supreme Court couldn't hear an important case. He said that experts were needed, and the men now working had years of experience. Both lawyers and judges wanted them retained at the old salary. Supervisor Gilman supported the motion, saying that although they were trying to economize, this was a case where special work is required and no retrenchment policy could be carried out at the expense of the courts.

### MAHOE IN OPPOSITION.

Supervisor Mahoe opposed the \$200 salary, and said that \$150 was sufficient. He said the Governor wanted them to retrench, and that if they spent all their money on salaries, there would be nothing left of the \$520,000 for roads and bridges. Supervisor Robinson said correct court reports were necessary, and Supervisor Harvey said he was willing to divide the difference and fix the salary at \$175. He also said that outside people had no business to come and tell the Supervisors their duty.

Mr. Lucas suggested calling upon the Attorney-General, who was present, to talk upon the question of salaries. Mahoe objected and said the Supervisors had enough experience. Lucas replied that he was still looking for more, and Mahoe retorted that they could call on their own stenographer. Mr. Thiesen made a statement to the effect that in the States \$200 per month was the rule, and that he had never done court work for less than that amount. Besides, the regular price for transcripts was twenty cents per folio, while the stenographers here were allowed to charge but twelve cents. He also stated that neither Jones nor Horner would work for \$150 per month, and that there were only four court stenographers in the islands, and if these three quit the courts would be tied up in a knot.

The stenographers were then passed at \$200 each.

The interpreters were fixed as follows: Two Hawaiian, \$150 per month each; Chinese, \$150; Japanese, \$150; Portuguese, \$125. The salaries formerly decided upon were \$25 less for each man.

The salaries of the bailiffs were fixed at \$85 each. On motion of Mr. Gilman an appropriation of \$1500 per month for juror fees and incidentals was made for ten months. Mr. Gilman suggested that each judge be allowed \$5,000, but this was considered impracticable. Mr. Rawlins said he doubted if \$1500 per month would be sufficient to pay for three petit juries and a grand jury, particularly if the three murder trials are held in one month. The appropriation was passed, however, as it could be changed at any time. An adjournment until ten o'clock this morning was then taken.

### TEX MORNING MEETING.

At the opening of the morning session, Supervisor Lucas reported that

he had seen President Cooper of the Board of Health, with reference to Dr. Nobilit's license to practice. Dr. Cooper reported that he had no license, although Supervisor Harvey claimed that he had. The appointment of a county physician was put over until today.

Supervisor Gilman moved to disburse with the services of an interpreter, the motion being lost, 5 to 3.

A letter was read from Treasurer Damon, stating that he was willing to furnish bonds on the conditions set forth by S. M. Damon before the meeting. Supervisor Gilman suggested that the Supervisors had nothing to act upon. County Attorney Rawlins stated that as an officer required to examine the funds in the Treasurer's office, with the auditor, every month, he would be unable to swear to the amount, if the funds were deposited in the banks. He suggested that the treasurer should keep county funds separate. Supervisor Robinson said that the Supervisors should not place themselves in a position of making fish of one bank and fowl of another. The banks would some time be called upon for a loan by the county, and if one bank had been given the deposit of all funds, the others might be unwilling to lend them money.

Upon motion of Supervisor Gilman, the following reply was sent to Treasurer Damon: "I move that the Treasurer be notified that the Supervisors will be pleased to have him qualify for such office as provided by law but that the Board are not prepared to assent to any conditions under which such bond shall be tendered."

### WILL TURN OVER OFFICE.

The following letter from Supt. Holloway disposes of the rumor that Road Supervisor Wilson might refuse to turn over his office to Mr. Vida:

Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1904.  
H. E. Murray, County Clerk and Recorder, Oahu.

Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of even date advising me that H. C. Vida has been appointed by the Supervisors of the County of Oahu, Road Supervisor for Honolulu district, and that he has qualified as such.

In accordance with the section of the County Act referred to in your letter applying to the transfer of property from the Territorial Government to the various counties, I will arrange to deliver to Mr. Vida an inventory of all material now in the possession of the Road Department of the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and take his receipt for same.

I have suggested to Mr. Vida that he make arrangements with Mr. Wilson to carefully go over this inventory and check the items personally. I understand that in case the decision of the Supreme Court is unfavorable to the County Act that the material turned over to the County of Oahu will be returned to this Department.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) C. E. HOLLOWAY,  
Superintendent of Public Works.

### OTHER MATTERS.

The bond of Superintendent of Waterworks was fixed at \$5,000. An allowance of salaries in this office was made at \$2,050 per month. The running expenses in addition amount to \$1375.

It was decided upon the advice of District Attorney Rawlins to issue a new commission to Judge Lindsay. The list of employees with salaries, as now in force, submitted by Road Supervisor Luna for the road office, was approved. The monthly pay roll is \$475.

The salaries of the outside district magistrates were fixed as follows: Ewa, \$100; Wailua, \$70; Wailanae, \$42; Koolauloa, \$42; Koolauoko, \$50.

## COUNTY ACT HIT HARD

(Continued from page 1.)

of the Territory. Query, would it necessarily follow that the power of said general supervision and control over the matters of pilotage or towage carry with it the possession and control of the carrying power of such towage? If so, then the tug Eleu would go to a Board of Public Institutions, which the Supreme Court has decided does not have any existence in law.

On the last two reasons stated, and not upon the first, I would suggest that the tugboat Eleu be not included in the inventory of the properties to be transferred to the County of Oahu under Sec. 483 of the County Act. In reference to the first assigned reason for refusal to transfer, should the Supreme Court fail to decide that question, I would respectfully suggest that you request an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States. It is a matter which should not be decided by our department, but by the department of the National Government. We take it that it is a Federal property, but as to any question of transfer or sale the matter would properly be left to the decision of the United States Attorney-General.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Respectfully yours,  
E. C. PETERS,  
Deputy Attorney General.

## KID JURORS SHOW UP

More Funny Work On 1904 Jury List.

When the roll of jurors was called after the return of the special venire before Judge Robinson yesterday, two more "kids" were discovered among those summoned from the jury list of this year. George L. Desha, Jr., was excused, being less than 20 years of age. Manuel Miranda was also excused, being only 18 years of age or barely out of the trustee officer's jurisdiction.

Abraham L. Shaw was excused on a doctor's certificate, and H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., for business reasons. Hiram Kaaha was excused until the 18th inst. Samuel Ehrlich was excused for the term, having been a member of the Territorial grand jury last term.

John C. Lane did not plead his statutory exemption as a member of the Board of Health.

Judge Robinson, commenting on the appearance of minors on the summoned panel, said it would be necessary to appoint guardians over them to collect their fees for attendance.

### COMPLAINANT BALKED.

Kapaki Paalua was put on trial charged with abduction. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory, and S. F. Chillingworth for the defendant. The following jurors were found satisfactory, being the first twelve drawn:

John Isaac, Albert Lucas, Arthur W. Rice, W. L. Fletcher, Henry Napua, John C. Lane, John J. Egan, James Nott, Jr., James D. Dougherty, J. C. Cohen, H. C. Brown and Wm. Dunbar. The prosecution rested and the defense had well started before noon recess.

Defendant was indicted last term for the abduction of one Ane Liliakalani, a female child. The complaining witness on the stand testified contrary to what was expected. A verdict of not guilty was the result.

Ah Choy forfeited a bond in \$50 for selling lottery tickets.

### CIVIL SUITS.

Manuahi vs. Mele Kaukae, replevin, before Judge De Bolt, resulted in judgment for defendant. No appearance for plaintiff, whose original counsel was the late S. K. Kane; Douthitt for defendant-appellant.

In each of two assumpsit suits of Chun Ah See vs. Wong Kwal, the plea in bar was sustained and the appeal dismissed. Matthewman for plaintiff-appellant; Ashford for defendant.

Gus Johnson vs. R. W. Davis, assumpsit, was called before Judge De Bolt. J. Lightfoot moved for continuance, filing an affidavit, but the motion was overruled and the case ordered to trial at 1:30. Creighton for plaintiff; Magoon and Lightfoot for defendant.

Honolulu Iron Works vs. H. A. Jaeger et al. was discontinued.

The defendant's appeal in Washington Mercantile Co. vs. Wm. A. Hall was dismissed.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$11.05 was given in Yee En Kee vs. Mrs. E. A. Langston. Matthewman for plaintiff; Blitting for defendant.

Judge De Bolt on Saturday will call the odd-numbered cases on the civil calendar from 183 to 267 inclusive, excepting any that have already been disposed of.

### AT CHAMBERS.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to M. Ferreira against Joseph Ferreira on the ground of extreme cruelty.

In the matter of the late Frank Brown's estate, the executor, H. M. von Holt, was ordered to pay fifty per cent of the claims of creditors.

### THE FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Dole in the United States District Court yesterday began hearing the trial of Hankiki Tarayama, indicted for belonging to the league for promoting immoral offenses and defeating the law in such cases. The jury consists of J. H. Love, C. J. Ludwigsen, F. B. Damon, Geo. Dillingham, J. M. Riggs, H. E. Simpson, B. F. Boyden, B. F. Beardsmore, Chas. Lucas, F. L. Waldron, Wm. C. Crook and Clifford Kimball.

Messrs. Boyden and Love were fined \$10 each for failing to answer to their names at jury roll call.

K. Kadita of Kapea, Kauai, filed a petition of involuntary bankruptcy in the Federal Court. His schedule of unsecured debts amounts to \$7471.83, and of secured debts to \$70, mostly taxes for which the Territory has a lien. Of assets he shows debts considered good amounting to \$2483.95 in 500 small accounts. Debts not collectible he puts down at 1000 aggregating \$4714.80. The largest creditor is Muraham of Honolulu, whom the bankrupt owes \$3022.48.

### Hurrying Work on the Thomas.

This morning the transport Thomas will return to her slip at Folsom-street wharf from Hunter's point dry dock and begin loading supplies for Honolulu, Guam and Manila. Extraordinary haste will be exercised in getting the Thomas ready to sail, for comparatively little time remains. Superintendent Dunn of the transport dock expects to work a force of stevedores day and night until the big vessel is in readiness. She is scheduled to sail on January 1st. Four thousand tons of supplies will be taken, and her saloon passenger accommodations have already been engaged. Only a comparatively small number of troops will sail on the Thomas.—Chronicle.

## LAUNDRY PROBLEM

The Public Wash-houses Overcrowded.

Some discussion was brought forth by the report of the City Sanitary Officer at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. Following is the document:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 31, 1903.  
Dr. C. B. Cooper, President Board of Health.

Sir: Following is the report of the City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries for the months of November and December, 1903.

Owing to the reorganization of the force during November, it has been difficult until the present time to make a report showing any results whatever.

Each inspector was shifted into a new district entirely and one man was given entire charge of the one hundred and fifty hog ranches lying within the four-mile limit; he also has supervision of all swill wagons. Another inspector has charge of all applications of lodging houses, hotels and restaurants for certificates of sanitary condition and sees to it that each place is sanitary before approving the certificate. The inspectors in turn report for special duty every afternoon, Saturday and Sunday included at 1 o'clock. They are usually detailed to inspect one or more cemeteries and see that all burials are made at the regulation depth. In connection with this we are keeping a complete record of every burial showing the time of burial, number of coffins exposed or broken open, amount of rock and water encountered and any other notes relative to this matter. The "follow-up" system of keeping track of the work done by the inspectors has been made more perfect and is now a matter of record showing the date when the nuisance was first noted, its location and character, the party responsible, the tenants of the premises, the inspector to whom the nuisance was reported for abatement, the date reported upon, and the time the matter was finished.

In spite of the two fishmarkets, we have had more trouble than ever with fish-peddlers. Nine times out of ten the fish hawked about by these men are those which have lain on the slabs in the market until practically unobtainable owing to the presence of fresher fish, and are then taken by these peddlers and sold about the city. Invariably these fish are unfit for food. Three offenders have been caught violating the law by peddling fish and we have prosecuted in court and secured a conviction in each case. One man being a new hand at the business was reprimanded and discharged upon his showing that he had a job on a plantation and was going to work in two days. The other two were punished with fines and the costs of court.

A new source of trouble which until the last three months has assumed no very great proportions is the number of laundries which have been started principally in the large tenement houses by Japanese. The law requires that all washing for hire be done at the Government wash-houses at Iwilei, though the ironing may be done anywhere. These Japanese, however, were working on such a small scale, washing as a rule for one or more persons, that they hardly came within the pale of the law. A new phase developed which has forced us to take action, and that was, that in places where there was no sewer the cesspools were filled by these washerwomen allowing the taps to run full force for hours at a time. For the last three months the excavator service has been hard pushed to keep even and at times was unable to do so. We made one arrest and secured a conviction and expect shortly to make others, though evidence is hard to get.

The Government sewer in Nuuanu avenue from Kukui street to the Queen Hotel has been subscribed for by the property owners, and if the entire system of the city is not completed by funds appropriated for this purpose in the Loan Act, this piece of sewer will be laid at private expense.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) C. H. TRACY,  
City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries.

Mr. Winston asked why the inspectors were changed round from one district to another.

Dr. Cooper gave the reply, which seemed satisfactory to the questioner, to the effect that an inspector was liable to become less strict the more he became acquainted with the residents of a district.

The president also spoke of the wash-house question. An application had been received from a Japanese for quarters in the wash-houses at Iwilei, but the accommodations there were full. Something should be done rather than allow new laundries to be started in residence sections. He suggested a cottage in the vicinity for the applicant, as a temporary expedient. If the Government was going to run that department it ought to do it properly.

On motion of Mr. Winston, seconded by Mr. Smith, the matter was referred to the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors relative to district physicians.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## DELEGATE FIGHTS AND SPENDS NIGHT IN JAIL

Secretary Atkinson received the following cablegram last night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—9 p. m. To Secretary Atkinson, Honolulu: Ask my friends to suspend judgment until you receive letter.

KUHIO.

The above refers to the statements in the following press dispatches:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, as a result of an altercation with Charles Clarke. The dispute was over a personal matter. On being arrested Kalaniana'ole claimed that as a member of Congress he was exempt from arrest and he declined to put up any bail, demanding to be released without. His demand was denied and he spent the night in jail, dining on coffee and sandwiches. He was taken to the court this morning in the Black Maria with other prisoners. The trial of his case was continued to Thursday morning.

Charles Clarke was formerly a Honolulu lawyer who varied practice with farming. He was a candidate for the position of assistant and adviser to the Delegate at the time it was proposed that the commercial bodies pay the expenses of such a man if the Delegate wanted him. Clarke went to Washington, it is said, on his own responsibility, though he may represent certain business interests. His family are living at Kaimuki.

## NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR COUNTY BILL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The fate of the bill, making the county act valid, when Congress assembles again January 4, seems to be uncertain. Ex-Minister Hatch left Washington several days ago and there is now no one here to press it before the two houses of Congress. Those who under ordinary circumstances might have taken hold and helped the legislation along, are now holding aloof, after receiving knowledge from the islands of opinions entertained there about it.

Those at all familiar with the ways of legislation here know that a bill never becomes law unless there is some one earnestly pushing it. Senator Mitchell gave notice of his intention to call the bill up again at an early date. He may yet try to do so but if any of the Senators, some of whom are already aware of the different views about the wisdom of ex-Minister Hatch's trip here choose to, they can effectively block it.

The same is true in the House. The bill might pass there easily but if there is any effort exerted to call attention to the real situation in the islands, it apparently could be easily beaten.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## LAWYER LEWIS AT WASHINGTON

A. Lewis, Jr., of the law firm of Smith & Lewis, returned yesterday on the Sierra from a business trip to Washington. He appeared before Congress in the matter of the Hawaiian Electric franchise which has been favorably reported both from House and Senate committees. Mr. Lewis was in Washington with Mr. Hatch, and reports that the latter is in New York with the intention of remaining some time longer. The county bill, Mr. Lewis says, has been favorably reported by the Senate and House committees, and he has no doubt but that it will be passed within a short time.

"There was nothing secret about my trip," said Mr. Lewis at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday. "I went to Washington on behalf of the Hawaiian Electric Co. to secure Congressional approval of the franchise granted by the legislature. There was for the slightest trouble, the bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Thursday, and by the House Committee on the Friday before the holidays. Congress adjourned on Saturday, so I completed my work just in the nick of time. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker and in the House by Delegate Kuhio.

"Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, is a mighty good friend of Hawaii, as is also Mr. Edgar L. Hamilton, chairman of the House Committee on Territories.

"Mr. Hatch was in New York when I left Washington, and he is to remain there for some time on a vacation visit. The county bill was given the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee before I left and had been sent back to the Senate. In the House it had been referred to a sub-committee which has given the law a most thorough and exhaustive study. The House will undoubtedly report the bill favorably the first thing after Congress convenes. I happened to be present when a report was being made by the House sub-committee and the members spoke in the highest terms of the law. There was no opposition to it in the Senate, only a request that such an important measure be not rushed through without proper time for study, as it effected a change in the Organic Act.

"Prince Cupid is doing very well in Washington. He made a good move at the start by trading seats with Representative Hemenway. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Territories by Speaker Cannon, along with delegates from other Territories.

"The people in Washington like to meet him and treat him very nicely. So far as race prejudice is concerned, there is none in the Capitol. He attends meetings of House Committees and when he appears before the Senate Committee is given courteous treatment.

## EXECUTOR BROWN DENOUNCES GEAR

Judge De Bolt heard a petition yesterday for the approval of the accounts of the Campbell estate and an order of distribution. Cecil Brown appeared for his fellow executors and in the course of his address denounced Judge Gear, who is still absent on the coast for "threatening to hold up the accounts until the California case is settled." Mr. Brown said an impartial hearing could not be had of Gear. Judge De Bolt refused to hear the matter not being of appellate jurisdiction as respects another branch of the Circuit Court. Nor could he assume judicially that the charges against Gear were true. Upon this the court rose, but Mr. Brown was told informally that Judge Gear's chambers business had been assigned to Judge Robinson.

### Master Mechanic for Oahu Railway.

C. A. Musgrave has been appointed as master-mechanic of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. to succeed J. Lind. Mr. Lind has gone to Shanghai to accept a responsible position. Mr. Musgrave was formerly road master, and his position has not yet been filled.

## ARTIST SANDONA WILL EXHIBIT WORK

Matteo Sandona, the well known Italian artist, has put in his time well since arriving in Honolulu. His studio in the Alexander Young Hotel is filled with a number of portraits of well known Honolulu people and invitations have been issued for an exhibition of these in the parlors of the Young Hotel on Friday, January 8th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the portraits to be shown are of a very daring order. But they are well done.

A portrait of Dr. McGrew, the grand old man of Hawaiian annexation, shows the aged doctor in his every day costume, dressed in a black coat and white vest.

A pleasing effect is secured in a seven-foot canvas of the Princess David Kawanakoa. This shows her to be advancing towards one with a smiling face and a merry welcome and the artist has caught this impression well. As a companion picture to this there is a portrait of Prince David and another of the baby princess, Kapolani, showing the latter seated in a baby's high chair and with her chubby little hands grasping idly the chair table.

Miss Alice Campbell is treated in a three-fourths length portrait. Miss Campbell is dressed in white and the artist has thoroughly mastered a wistful, sad expression on her face, which is characteristic of her.

There are portraits of Samuel Parker and Mrs. Samuel Parker. Col. Sam wears a very dignified expression and Mrs. Parker's portrait gives a clever image of her in black evening dress. The late W. E. Cornell is also shown. The portrait of Col. Cornell was made from a photograph.

Miss Rose Cunha is the subject of a very novel picture. Her face is painted over a kimono dotted with dragons. The effect is pleasing.

A fine picture is one of F. M. Bechtel, the immigration inspector. To appreciate this it must be seen but the artist has got as near a likeness as is possible on a canvas.

The artist also shows two very clever studies, entitled "Sudden Lights" and "Rosy."

Mr. Sandona's work is nearly completed in Hawaii and he will soon return to San Francisco.

"The National Republican Committee was in session in Washington while I was there, and there was quite a Hanna boom. If he had been a candidate he might have made a good run, but it was the feeling that as the Roosevelt administration had been so successful, and also as it was a Republican administration it should be endorsed by Roosevelt's nomination."

Mr. Lewis also was in attendance at the Supreme Court during the argument on the Northern Securities Co. case.







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The Direction:

(PROP. DR. FRÜHLING and  
DR. A. RÜSSING)

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Ancient and even modern precedents are of but little use in estimating the claims of international conflicts during the present century. Naval architecture and armaments are constantly being changed, to such an extent that many vessels and guns of the models of 1894 are obsolete, or nearly so, in 1904. There has been a revolution also in guns, in drill, and in military tactics and strategy, which was strikingly exhibited in the Boer War, and even since that comparatively recent struggle has been steadily proceeding.

War is now a question. First, of money; second, of organization and, third, of brains, not merely in the governing authorities, but in the rank and file, of an army or a navy. The thing was when the issue of a naval or a military campaign depended chiefly on numbers, on bone, brawn and muscle, propelled by ferocity. In that period, which covered many ancient and modern centuries, the individual characteristics were discernible, personal heroism was frequently displayed, and masterly leadership was an occasional occurrence. There were many battles, in which the slaughter was tremendous. But, apart from sentiments, which are always to be treasured, and contrasted with the results of invention, education, and the grouping of nations in the Twentieth Century, the wars of the past, however great in their consequences, were in themselves insignificant. The rout of 20,000 Persians by 10,000 Greeks, under Miltiades, at Marathon, the check to the army of Xerxes, absurdly represented to have consisted of more than two millions and a half of men, by three or four hundred Greeks, at the pass of Thermopylae, where Leonidas lost his head, but left an imperishable memory, the victory of Themistocles at Salamis, the intestinal struggles in Greece, in which perfidious blockades sometimes lasted for ten years, are all historically interesting and morally and intellectually important, but they furnish no criteria for present forecasts. Von Moltke and his Germans, prepared and equipped as they were for the German-Franco War, would have enjoyed a holiday tour through ancient Persia or ancient Greece. At Bannockburn, Robert Bruce and his brave followers could not have lasted for half an hour under the fire of modern artillery. At Cressy or Poitiers, such a British army as was organized in South Africa would have annihilated the French with no appreciable loss. Marlborough would have felt like a Lilliputian if he could have waked up and surveyed an American army on either side during the Civil War. The Spanish Armada was dispersed by a storm, but any one of the war vessels lately in the harbor of Honolulu could have sailed through the midst of it in perfect safety, or have stood off at a distance and blown the entire fleet to pieces.

Historical retrospects of military or naval campaigns, therefore, will not help to solve the problem of the outcome of a war between Japan and Russia. But there are some developments in history that bear strongly on the origin and nature of the impending difficulty. For ages the Mediterranean was the seat of power, until after the discovery of the passage to India by Vasco de Gama, when Spain, Portugal, Holland and England transferred the movements of commerce to the larger scope of the Atlantic. The gates of Hercules and the Dardanelles, notwithstanding the situation of the Suez Canal, are of minor consequence in these days, and there is a concurrence of opinion, fortified by fact, that the Pacific is now the theatre of the expansion of trade, commerce, and civilization.

Confronting each other in Manchuria and Korea, the Japanese and the Russians represent the antithesis of two conflicting theories of progress.

Both are Asiatic, the Japanese without serious intermixture and the Russians originally and with some modifications, but there the unity ends. The Japanese Empire, under American and British influence, has used Asiatic material but Anglo-Saxon methods and has become identified with modern thought and with modern aims. It stands today as a sentinel of civilization at the door of Asia. It has entered into the family of nations. It has adopted the gold standard. It has made education general and systematic. It has developed great statesmen. It has organized an army that is complete in discipline and equipment, and also alert, intelligent, ambitious and loyal to the last degree. Its navy as a whole is not equal to that of Russia, but in Asiatic waters, near to its base and concentrated at present superior to any fleet that Russia can immediately bring together at the scene of hostilities, should war break out.

Russian policy, though carefully planned and inflexibly followed, originated in the middle ages, and is moulded entirely upon the theory of autocracy. Its purposes in no sense correspond to American, British, or even German or French movements, in an enlightened and advancing world. Whatever conventional or even sentimental relations France may temporarily sustain towards the Muscovite Empire, the interests of all these powers are diametrically opposed to the aggressive attitude of Russia in Manchuria and to its evident determination to be supreme in Asia.

Thus, by a singular but evident coincidence, Japan, intensely Asiatic though it has been, is the present representative in the Orient of the highest and most enterprising American and European nationalities, and Russia of the most reactionary tendencies of the age. The Muscovites have been literally forced into some recognition of invention and improvement, which, however is thoroughly permeated by the leaven of stolidity and despotism. Russian soldiers and sailors are machines, worked with automatic precision, and as fatalistic as the Turks, without their flexibility. The Japanese, undisciplined and far less beefy, are equally disciplined and trained, and are fired with ambition and determination. The marching superiority of the Japanese over the Russians was proved in the advance on Peking.

The exact truth probably is that neither Japan nor Russia is so completely set upon war as the press dispatches would indicate, although the drift of events points in that direction. In the United States, notwithstanding our ancient friendship for Russia, the general expression of public sentiment is in favor of Japan. The threatened repetition of the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff has infused an illogical element into the question. But interest, which means the "open door" in China, leads to the same result. If war should ensue, it is by no means plain that, with the internal conditions prevailing in Russia, which would labor under the disadvantage of operating at a long distance from her base, and especially if there should be an alliance between Japan and China, the Muscovite advance on Asia may not be summarily checked, without the interposition of other powers. It is pretty certain that neither the United States nor Great Britain, and most likely in the long run neither Germany nor France, will ever consent to an Asiatic Russian monopoly. In any event, therefore, if hostilities cannot be checked, and whether or no other powers be constrained to interfere, it is probable that the Japanese contention, so far as trade, commerce and free intercourse between China and civilized and progressive nations are concerned, will ultimately succeed.

A brief meeting of the Elks was held yesterday to consider the baseball prospects for the new season. It was determined to put a baseball team in the field. A meeting will be held Monday for the election of a manager and a captain.

## PILLS FOR THE WELL

## Unlicensed Jap Doctor Runs Afoul of Law.

"Dr." Mizumaka, a Japanese, was placed under arrest yesterday for practicing medicine without a license. The alleged wrongdoing was ferreted out by Nebo, the Japanese detective, who went to the "doctor's" office on Hotel street and had him examined for an alleged complaint, for which the doctor prescribed and gave the wily patient some pills. In order to arrive at a conclusion as to which pills should be used the "doctor" is said to have used a stethoscope. He was arrested. The stethoscope used was carried in the "doctor's" pocket. This was found on his person when he was removed to the station, together with pills and a varied assortment of things ordinarily found in a physician's cabinet. Nebo paid the "doctor" \$5, which had previously been marked. The money, naturally, was found in his pockets when searched.

## WHITELAW REID AGAINST STATEHOOD

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The annual dinner of the New England Society of the City of New York held tonight in the Waldorf-Astoria was a more notable affair than any held during the ninety-eight years since the incorporation of the society. There were 654 diners.

After a toast had been drunk to the "President of the United States," Whitelaw Reid spoke on "Forefathers' Day." Passing to a consideration of national expansion, he said:

"Shall we find that safe course by roaming the oceans to drag in semi-tropical and revolutionary communities, to be made States of the American Union, equal from the start to ourselves, with sometimes, perhaps, a balance of power that may enable them to govern us and the land of our fathers? Such questions have burst upon us too suddenly out of our recent expansion to justify at the outset harsh criticism of any rash or ill-considered proposals that may rise to the surface in the first froth of public discussion."

"But I venture to predict that the time will come within the lives of many who now hear me, when the man who shall propose the incorporation as a State into this Government of the United States of America of any island of the sea, the Philippines, the Sandwich Islands or Porto Rico, or Cuba, will be hunted from political life as a political enemy, whether he be animated merely by lingering reminiscences of the filibusters and the slavery propaganda, or whether he represents a sugar trust in Wall street or a sugar-brush trust in the United States Senate."

## MUST ALL GET AN ENDORSEMENT

At a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee in Headquarters last evening the names of applicants for minor positions were considered. Committees were appointed to investigate the Republicanism of some of the candidates.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the heads of departments and the Board of Supervisors, in making appointments, not to consider any names, but those endorsed by the Republican committee. It is stated that some of the appointments made by the Supervisors did not have the endorsement of the committee. A committee was appointed consisting of Ziegler, Andrews and Quinn to notify the officials of this action.

## THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU PROSPECTS

R. C. Lydecker, Territorial Meteorologist, has received the following letter, which explains itself:

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Office of the Chief, Washington, D. C.

December 19, 1903.

Mr. R. C. Lydecker, Territorial Meteorologist, Honolulu, H. T.

Dear Sir: In response to your letter of December 4, 1903, in which you make inquiry as to the probability of the U. S. Weather Bureau establishing a meteorological service in the Hawaiian Islands, permit me to say that this matter has been under consideration for some time. Our estimates now before Congress provide for a sufficient sum to do this work, and, if the estimates are approved, action will be taken to inaugurate a weather service in the Islands soon after July 1st, next.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIS L. MOORE,  
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

## FOUNDER CLARK SPENDS A DAY IN HONOLULU

## Originator of Great Society Talks to Six Hundred Young People of Its Work and Tells What They Must Do.

Hundreds of young people of half a dozen nationalities and representing the eleven Christian Endeavor societies of Honolulu joined in a greeting to Dr. Francis H. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, at Central Union church yesterday afternoon. Both auditorium and balconies were filled, the boys and girls predominating in the large audience, although many of the older church people were also present.

Dr. Clark was met while the Sierra was yet outside the harbor, by a party of Christian Endeavorers with the yellow badge of the society prominently displayed. In the launch were Rev. Doremus Scudder, Secretary H. C. Brown, Miss Florence Yarrow, Theodore Richards, A. C. Logan, Clifton Tracy, L. A. Dickey and Rev. A. S. Soares. At the wharf a large number of Endeavorers were gathered, and greeted Mr. Clark with the usual Endeavor signal, waving a handkerchief, as he came from the steamer. "The program previously arranged was abandoned because of the change in the schedule, the early arrival of the Sierra and her early start again, instead of at midnight as anticipated. Mr. Clark was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Clark, and they were the guests while here of his nephew, Mr. Babblitt, of The Waterhouse Trust Co., who entertained them with a drive to the Pall and a dip in the sea at Waikiki. In the afternoon at four o'clock the rally for the reception of the founder of the society was held. The pulpit had been decorated in the society color, yellow blooms, which was set off by a background of banana and other plants. Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Rev. D. Scudder, Miss Yarrow, Rev. Hiram Bligh, Rev. Mr. Lono and Rev. Mr. Logan occupied the pulpit with Mr. Clark. Fully six hundred people were in attendance. Every Christian Endeavor Society on the island was represented; the Kamehameha boys and girls being out in force.

The meeting was opened with the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers," which was followed by a prayer by Rev. W. N. Lono. After the song "Sunshine in My Soul," Miss Yarrow, the secretary of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union, called the roll of the societies, the response being in song, or verse in the language of the society. The societies answering to the roll call were Kamehameha, Chinese, Portuguese, Portuguese Junior, Kaunakakai, Japanese, Japanese Junior, Kamehameha, Christian, Central Union and Ewa.

## DR. CLARK INTRODUCED.

The Kamehameha Boys' Glee Club sang and then Dr. Clark was introduced by Mr. Kincaid. Mr. Kincaid said he appreciated the privilege given him of introducing a man whose name was a household word, not only in Christian lands but also in other countries. He said also that he was glad to see how the young people had rallied to greet the founder of Christian Endeavor societies, and called for the usual salute. Hundreds of white handkerchiefs waved in the air at the request.

Mr. Kincaid then turning to Mr. Clark said he was glad to welcome him to the church and to the Hawaiian Islands.

## THANKS FOR HOSPITALITY

"I wish to thank the people of Hawaii most heartily for the hospitality extended to me," said Dr. Clark. "Even before I reached these shores, before the boat had entered the harbor, a steam launch from which waved the yellow badge of the Christian Endeavor Society came to the steamer and I was assured of a welcome even before the words of greeting could be spoken. For the yellow badge of the Christian Endeavor is a sign of welcome the world over. I am particularly glad to see so large a gathering in this church, which in view of the difficulties of the hour is a great surprise to me. I expected to see but a handful of people, for I knew how the news of our intended arrival had been wrongly sent from San Francisco, and I don't know how Dr. Kincaid and Miss Yarrow could have gathered together so many of you in such a short time. Your meeting today, with representatives of so many nations and races, is the best example of the Christian Endeavor movement. In all my years of traveling I have rarely seen such a gathering as this one. Twenty-three years ago when the society was first started no one would have thought that it would ever have attained to the extent of such a meeting as this."

## PARADISE OF THE WORLD.

"I was asked not long ago to write an article on the most beautiful places in the world, which I had seen in my travels. If I had waited, the subject of my article would have been changed, for I would have written of Hawaii, your beautiful islands. Coming down on the steamer I read a book called the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' but I think the title understated the matter. It is not only the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' but of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and of the whole world. I have never seen a more beautiful place. This afternoon I was driven to the Pall and to the beach, and I want to say that you should be good people, and extra good juniors in such a place as this. And I suppose they are, Dr. Kincaid.

"I have a peculiar appreciation of this place and my visit today. This is one of the first experiment stations in the world of the Christian Endeavor movement. While societies were first starting in a few cities of America, one

was started here, the first outside of the United States, for this was not then a part of the United States."

Mr. Clark told of a conference a good many years back when serious consideration had been given to a project to send Mr. Ward, the secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society, to Honolulu to encourage the local society, as it was believed that if the society could be made to grow in Hawaii, its success in other countries would be certain. This had not been necessary, however, and the little seed planted here had grown to great proportions and was now shown by the great gathering in Central Union church.

Mr. Clark gave an outline of the work he proposed to do on this trip. From Honolulu he goes to New Zealand, then to Australia and back to England to attend the big convention in London on May 20. He told also of the growth of the Christian Endeavor all over the world. California has 3,000 societies, in America there are two or three million members. In any large city you will receive the right hand of fellowship from some society. In London there are 700 societies, and Mr. Clark told of the great meetings in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon's church, and also in Birmingham, which he had attended. "When we are all doing the best we can," said Mr. Clark, "then the problem of the day may be solved. The Christian Endeavor society is a movement to utilize all the forces of the church, to make work for all, the boy and the girl, the bashful and the diffident, and even the ignorant."

The audience was next carried by the speaker to meetings he had attended in Paris, in South Africa before the late Boer war, in Spain, Portugal, Germany, Finland, St. Petersburg, Poland and Bohemia. He gave an interesting piece of news in his allusion to Germany, saying that only recently he had received a letter from the German Christian Endeavor offering to pay the expenses of an American missionary in the Caroline Islands, because of the reported action of the German Government in warring upon the missionaries there. A missionary is to be sent out by the Board of Foreign Missions, which body, the speaker said, "had done such wondrous things for the Sandwich Islands."

Even in Turkey, Christian Endeavorers are to be found, although they do not wear the ribbon or call themselves societies. "A brotherhood is tabu in Turkey and the Christian Endeavor would be blotted out by the unspeakable Turk," said Mr. Clark. "It is just what the unspeakable Turk doesn't want, that the Christian people do want." Visits to India, Japan and China were also described, and Mr. Clark exhibited banners presented to him by Christian Endeavor societies of China and India.

Mr. Clark said that Christian Endeavor was not the work of any body of men or any one man, but it was the work of God by which He saw an opportunity to send His message around the world.

In closing Mr. Clark said that he wanted the Endeavorers to remember three things. Loyalty to Christ is first, to support the Sunday school, the pastor, to do whatever He would like us to do. Second was the service for everyone, to help the work of God, and the Christian Endeavor, to be in the constant service of Christ and in the constant fellowship of Christian people. "You will not be called upon to serve as a martyr," said he in conclusion, after referring to the missionaries killed by the Boxers, "but you must be ready to sacrifice yourself, to be willing to do hard things. This is the spirit of Christian Endeavor, not to do things because we want to, but to do them because Christ wants me to do them."

"I cannot thank you enough for this meeting, and I shall take along with me a pleasant remembrance of it, wherever I go, and tell about how I met you, about your cosmopolitan people and your many languages."

Mr. Clark after a song and benediction, held an informal reception below the pulpit and shook hands with hundreds of Christian Endeavorers. He was accompanied to the steamer by many and given a farewell salute as the Sierra sailed.

## LAWYER STRAUS IN TROUBLE

"Oom Paul" Kunst, the aged German who has been so often in trouble for selling liquor without a license, yesterday swore to a warrant charging Leon Straus, the attorney, with cashing a forged check in his name. Straus when he read of the warrant in the afternoon papers surrendered himself to the police. He was released later by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, upon giving a \$500 bond. The warrant on the Territory was for \$16.87 for road work and was presumably signed by Kunst and endorsed by Straus. Kunst says his signature is forged.

Straus declares that he is innocent, and that Kunst got the money. He claims that some one is trying to get even with him for a fancied wrong.

## MANY TREES GIVEN OUT

## Proceedings of Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Finances were discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon. L. A. Thurston, president; C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer; W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown and A. W. Carter constituted the meeting.

Mr. Giffard wanted to know how the accounts were kept, and if the finance committee was responsible for them. There ought to be some system, as in a business house.

Mr. Holloway stated that C. M. White, chief clerk in the Public Works office, kept the books. Later the secretary said there was no appropriation in the eighteen months' bill for a stenographer. He suggested the messenger be cut out and enough taken from incidentals to retain the services of Miss Melika Peterson.

Mr. Giffard said the item was left out by accident, when the bill was going through late at night, as a member of the Legislature told him. The committee was making up a list of salaries officers and would recommend that the item for clerk and messenger be applied to paying the stenographer, whose services would be more requisite than ever when the department moved out to its new quarters.

## ROUTINE MATTERS.

Mr. Holloway reported that the new building would be finished about the end of the month.

Mr. Carter was granted further time for a report on rules for inter-island shipments.

Mr. Carter reported having received a request from the department at Washington for seeds of the lauan palm and instructed the nurseryman to collect them. His action was approved.

Mr. Holloway submitted an offer from Mr. McCullum of \$1 each for crotons growing at Kapolani park. Mr. Giffard said Mr. McCullum ought to have first call on them, as he had been after them for a year. The president thought the park itself should have the first call, if the plants could be used for beautifying it. Mr. Giffard said the superintendent was talking about getting rid of the crotons, as they were taking the place of more valuable growths. The matter was left with the executive officer.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TREES.

C. J. Austin, gardener, sent in a report on the distribution of trees since his report of November 25. The following particulars were given:

	Fruit.	Ornamental.	Forest.	Total.
Oahu	230	583	450	1263
Molokai	37	8	25	70
Maua	12	23	68	103
Kauai	13	11	55	84
Hawaii	6	12	24	42
		42	468	510
	203	634	1130	2117

Plants died since the opening of the nursery, Oct. 24, to Dec. 24: fruit, 176; ornamental, 323; forest, 68; total, 567.

Plants on hand Dec. 24: fruit, 2119 pots and 46 boxes; ornamental, 6078 pots and 77 1-2 boxes; forest, 2825 pots and 311 1-2 boxes; total, 11,013 pots and 435 boxes.

Mrs. Parke has given to the nursery over thirty palm plants. Mr. Kinney has had kukui plants sent from Kauai, and a few seeds have come in from various sources.

## "LINK" MCANDLESS IS INTERVIEWED

The Tacoma Ledger of December 25, says: L. L. McCandless, a brother of Frank McCandless, of this city, arrived in the city last night and registered at the Tacoma from Honolulu. Mr. McCandless comes to Tacoma to visit his father, who is a patient at one of the city hospitals, confined to his bed with a broken leg as the result of a runaway accident at Ellensburg some time ago. He will spend Christmas with his father, after which he will visit friends at Ellensburg, returning to Honolulu in about three weeks via San Francisco.

"Trade on the islands is somewhat depressed at the present time," said Mr. McCandless last night. "The low price of sugar is responsible for the quietude. I myself am interested in sugar plantations and ranching, to a certain extent, and understand the situation well."

Asked if Cuban reciprocity would have much influence on the sugar trade in Hawaii, Mr. McCandless said that in all probability Hawaii will feel the effects from the moment the new law becomes effective. "Reciprocity will encourage the Cubans to produce sugar in greater quantities than ever and unless the consumption keeps pace with the production the market will undergo a change. Over-production in Hawaii at the present time would prove disastrous. Aside from the business depression I have nothing to say against Honolulu. The climate is splendid and it is a nice place in which to live. Business depression cannot continue forever, you know."

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.







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## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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## FIRST AID TO INJURED

The fatal accident to a sailor aboard the ship George Curtis the other day and the lack of first practical aid to the injured man, has created a demand for instruction in "first aid to the injured," and the matter is now being taken up by St. Andrew's Brotherhood of the Episcopal Church.

Secretary Churton of the Brotherhood has conferred with the various members of the organization who have expressed themselves favorably to the plan of receiving and giving instruction in this important work. Manager Everton of the Seaman's Institute is interested in the proposition and has offered the use of the Institute rooms at the foot of Nuuanu street to the Brotherhood in which to learn the art.

Mr. Everton has sent to San Francisco for the necessary books and charts bearing on first aid to the injured and upon the arrival of these definite plans for instruction will be developed. The Brotherhood expect to enlist the service of a physician who may interest himself in the work to the extent of giving lectures and practical demonstrations.

Seaman's Institutes all over the world have a first aid to the injured adjunct to their regular work and the inauguration of the lecture course here will be but carrying out the Institute plans.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## TWO THINGS TO EXAMINE

## Vouchers Scandal and Disorderly Houses.

Judge W. J. Robinson, in his charge to the grand jury, adopts the "infamous crime" definition laid down by Judge Gear at the September term. Many decisions of the United States Supreme Court are quoted and the charge says: "Under these decisions it is of no moment that the punishment actually inflicted was merely the payment of a fine and costs, if the punishment that might have been inflicted was infamous in its nature."

It is pointed out that "in this Territory we have, practically, but the one place for the detention of criminals, namely, Oahu prison or Territorial penitentiary," and that "under our statutes the punishment meted out to a vagrant may be the same, except as to duration, as that meted out to a murderer, and the same kind and character of labor required of the one may also be required of the other."

Under the Federal decisions quoted, then, "it cannot well be questioned," the court instructs the grand jury, "that all public offenses committed in this circuit are infamous, in view of the conditions existing here, and being infamous they require, as a necessary incident to their prosecution, the presentment or indictment of a grand jury."

### THE VOUCHERS SCANDAL.

Judge Robinson, with some preliminary remarks, instructs the grand jury on the matter of the House vouchers thus:

"The grand jury of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, at the October, A. D. 1903, term thereof, has called attention to the derelictions in duty and possible commission of public offenses by the officers, servants and employees of the House of Representatives of this Territory, either at the last regular session of the Legislature, or at the extra session convened immediately thereafter, by the indictment of one of its officers for the destruction of certain public vouchers and documents, being part of the public records of the Legislature of this Territory."

"And the last grand jury of this circuit, in its final majority report, filed in this court on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1903, urgently recommended that the grand jury of the present term take up the vouchers of the last Territorial House of Representatives for a full and thorough examination, as this matter had been brought to the attention of the grand jury too late in the term to receive the thorough and exhaustive examination and attention necessary, and that this recommendation is emphasized in the minority report submitted by Grand Juror W. M. Templeton, in which he states that in his opinion there was an abundance of competent evidence produced touching this particular matter before that grand jury upon which true bills of indictment could have been found."

"Neither the officers, servants and employees nor the members of the Legislature themselves are above any law

### THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigor. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists,

which they themselves enact or assist in enacting. They do not constitute a law unto themselves, but, like all other citizens of this Territory, are amenable to all laws enacted and in force with a view to the preservation and continuation of the peace and well-being of the community, the violation of which constitute a public offense."

The court alludes to its caution given earlier in the charge against acting on mere rumor or unfounded report and then proceeds:

"But I charge you further that accusations of malfeasance in office and dereliction in duty—that the House of Representatives, at the last session of the Legislature of this Territory, has been induced to purchase and has purchased, at exorbitant prices, property not belonging to the seller but which, in fact, belonged to the Territory of Hawaii and which had been donated by the Secretary of the Territory to the House of Representatives for its gratuitous use, and that certain employees have received fourteen days' compensation for seven days' services, and that other employees have received compensation for services never, in fact, performed—rest upon a more substantial foundation than mere rumor or unfounded report when supported, in a measure, by the indictment of a Federal grand jury, by the recommendation of a Territorial grand jury, taken in connection with the statements made in a minority report, and by common repute."

The grand jury is charged that the circumstance of difficulty in obtaining legal evidence on this matter should not deter it from making investigation and report. "In order that any future session of the Legislature of this Territory may not be the scene of further achievements of a similar reprehensible character."

### DISORDERLY HOUSES.

"In the final report of the last grand jury of this circuit," the charge proceeds, "attention is called to the existence of houses of prostitution in the residence districts of the city of Honolulu, and while the grand jury recommends that the police department take up this matter to the end that the better element of the community be freed from daily contact with the evil, it is not incumbent upon the present grand jury to shift the burden of responsibility for the continued existence of the evil complained of upon the police department. The existence of houses of prostitution or ill-fame in any community and particularly if located in a residence district, constitutes an outrage upon common decency and a menace to the peace and well-being of the citizens of such community generally, and while it is the duty of the police department, under our laws, to apprehend and arrest all classes of public offenders, including the keepers and inmates of such houses of prostitution or ill-fame, that department, without warrant of arrest, would be acting without authority of law in invading the dwellings of this class of offenders, whose offenses in their nature are not overtly or openly committed, in order to apprehend such offenders, and it is the province and duty of the grand jury to aid the police department in the effort to suppress such offenses by investigating the matter and upon sufficient proof of the commission of the crimes charged, by bringing in indictments upon which warrants of arrest may issue."

### AVOID USELESS EXPENSE.

Judge Robinson in conclusion reminds the grand jurors that the expense incident to a session of the grand jury is borne by the people of this circuit and county. "Junketing trips," he informs them, "taken in the pretended investigation of the management and control of some public institution, situated in this circuit, under Territorial control, against the officers and employees of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement or malfeasance in office are expensive and useless. All public institutions under Territorial control, whether in this circuit or out of it, are subject at all reasonable times to visitation and inspection by the Governor and other permanent officers of this Territory, including the judges of the courts of record, and it is quite unlikely that any mismanagement or malfeasance in office, or any abuse of any kind, could be long continued without the fact of such mismanagement, malfeasance or abuse being brought to your attention by this court in its charge."

The court says that investigation and report by a grand jury will accomplish little toward remedying a defect in buildings or premises. Officers of the particular institution are likely to know more about it than the grand jurors, and both officers and grand jurors know that the defect can only be remedied by legislative action.

"For a grand jury to expend \$25 or \$30 of the funds of this Territory, realized from its citizens by taxation, merely for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting that a cesspool at the Insane Asylum was insufficient in point of size and capacity, when such investigation and report could do no possible good and when the same amount of money—or perhaps a sum but little greater in amount—if properly applied, would remedy the defect complained of, is too absurd to be commended. The grand jury which was guilty of this absurdity doubtless meant well, but its efforts in this regard merely served to illustrate the saying, 'The mountain labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse.'"

### Iron Plate Cargo Delayed Start.

Hundreds of Christian Endeavorers assembled on the Oceanic dock shortly before 6 o'clock last evening to bid farewell to Dr. Francis E. Clark. Endeavor songs were sung with a vim. The Hawaiian band was also present to enliven the occasion, also in compliment to G. Kunst, the Samoan planter, who is returning to his South Sea home. When 6 o'clock came, however, it was found the cargo was not out. Heavy iron plates took time, the entire cargo amounting to 700 tons. As time went on the Endeavorers dwindled away. It was 10:45 before the Sierra slipped her moorings and departed for the South.

## SIXTO LOPEZ IS LEAVING

## Earnest Filipino Worker Investigated Sugar Industry.

Sixto Lopez, the Philippine patriot, leaves for home this morning in the Nippon Maru. In the week or more since landing here from San Francisco, Senior Lopez has been assiduously studying the Hawaiian sugar industry in its different branches.

Visiting the island of Maui, he was shown the operation of steam plows on Pioneer plantation by Manager Barkhausen. He went to Puunene sugar mill, the largest in the Islands, on the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co's plantation.

Yesterday Senior Lopez was conducted to Ewa plantation and mill by C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, who also showed him all through the latter big manufacturing establishment.

The notable visitor's family are owners of a vast landed estate on the island of Luzon. They lost heavily in the recent wars, the damages being high up in six figures. It was a chief object of the travels from which Senior Lopez is now returning to investigate modern systems of agriculture. Hence he has taken great interest here in steam plowing. It is his intention to introduce the steam plow upon the broad acres of the family in the Philippines, superseding the carabao or water buffalo which, anyway, has been decimated by distemper. The great efforts the family are about putting forth to develop their estate will necessarily, for the first few years, be devoted to cultivation. They will call for modern sugar mills later.

## VISITORS MUST LEAVE EARLY

An order has been issued by Hackfeld & Co., agents of the Pacific Mail, Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and O. & O. steamship lines, that hereafter visitors aboard the vessels of these fleets must leave the ships half an hour before the scheduled sailing time. Beginning with this morning the order will go into effect with the Japanese liner Nippon Maru, which is scheduled to sail for the Orient at 9 o'clock. All visitors must go ashore at 8:30. The order will be strictly enforced on all vessels touching here represented by Hackfeld & Co. The same order applies to the vessels at San Francisco.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE SUPERVISORS

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday S. M. Damon appeared, to say that he would sign the bond of his son as treasurer of the county funds. Attorney Rawlins quoted the law, which seems to give the treasurer full powers under his bond. Geo. Nawaakoa was appointed road supervisor for Ewa and Waiānae, and Oscar Cox for Waiānae, each on a 4 to 3 ballot, and their bonds were fixed at \$1,000 each. W. H. Kaillima was appointed superintendent of markets; Sam McKeague keeper of kerosene warehouse; G. P. Thiele, stenographer clerk's office; J. W. Lloyd, bookkeeper, and S. Mahelona, assistant in the auditor's office. Attorney Rawlins was allowed a deputy, an assistant and a stenographer. The District Court was allowed two clerks who have to be interpreters. Salaries range from \$200 for deputy attorney down to \$75 for court clerk. On the attorney's opinion that it was legal, the Board appointed Andrew Brown, Frank Hueston and Arthur Berg as commissioners of the fire department.

### Soldier From Peking.

A discharged soldier on the transport Sheridan, who was formerly with Company B, Ninth Infantry, which has been stationed at Peking as the legation guard, states that the Chinese have done little toward rebuilding since the siege. The foreigners have restored their residences and government buildings. A new building for the United States legation is being built close to the compound where the United States soldiers are quartered.

An alternative: Mahoolo—"Nix toime Oi pass wid a loidy, Mulligan, ye've got to remove yer hat!" Mulligan—"And suppose Oi refuse?" Mahoolo—"Then, bedad, ye've got to remove yer coat!"—Chicago News.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor Guardian and Star, Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Col. Sweet of the Twenty-eighth Infantry has been in action and under fire 100 times during the last forty years. He has outlived all his contemporaries of the regular army in the active line who followed Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea.



## Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Opres. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened scales, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL BLOT is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Messrs. L. & Co., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. "The Cuticura Soap Co., New York, U. S. A."

## SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE

In response to its article on Modern School Methods the Advertiser has received from a lady the following communication on the School of the future:

Time 9 a. m.—Teacher in bed, telephone on stand by side. Rings up Mrs. Jones.

"Ah! good morning Mrs. Jones, has Samuel his work ready to send over?"

Mrs. Jones.—"I am so sorry Prof. but his father was taken with brain fever yesterday and died, the twins fell down stairs and broke his arm while I was helping Sammy with those quadratic equations. So he did not finish them. Then the colored map of Russia and Japan with the number of troops, battleships and names of prominent generals on both sides is not quite ready. But if you could just wait till I have my marketing done and the twins asleep I think we can have it for you. We have just added 150 volumes to the library as you suggested, and I find them a great help."

Teacher.—"I am surprised, Mrs. Jones, you let so many things interfere with Samuel's education, and he a big boy of thirteen who ought to be ready for college in five years. I shall have to mark you—I mean, the boy Q again."

"By the way, see that he hands in today in addition to his mathematics, French and the forty-nine pages of English History, thirty-two pages of Latin grammar and a complete history of the Czar, his relations by marriage and otherwise with all the European courts, a diagnosis of his present illness and the probable outlook politically of affairs should he die. Remember his marking has been very low of late and I hope you will give him more time and attention. Also see that his spelling, punctuation and penmanship are beyond criticism. Unless you see that he improves somewhere, Mrs. Jones, I really do not understand how you can expect to go up to college with him when he is eighteen. Of course if he were a bright boy I would feel like helping him, but being as stupid as he is I cannot waste my time on him. So do the best you can Mrs."—Central cuts off.

### PRACTICAL TEACHER ON FORCING PUPILS.

Kamehameha Schools, Jan. 5, 1904. Editor Advertiser:—Thank you for your remarks in this morning's Advertiser, on overworking pupils in schools. Both teachers and parents would do well to keep the matter in mind.

I would like to add the following: The principal objection is in the amount of detail required by the teachers. If pupils showed as little judgment in learning the lessons assigned, as many teachers show in assigning the lessons, we should have many more breakdowns than we do. But the pupils are wise enough to omit everything they can omit and still keep their grades. For instance, "The Blood of the Nation" by President Jordan of Stanford, contains more available wisdom than the pupils get out of the whole mass of stuff assigned them in their course of History. It can be read through in two hours; and studied through in a few weeks. And when learned, would form a foundation for good citizenship.

Your statement that most teachers do not teach, but simply hear recitations is too true.—If the teacher would spend more time instructing the pupils and less time "chopping off the heads" of pupils for not preparing work assigned, there would be less classroom friction, more real advancement, and less breaking down by both pupils and teachers. Pupils break down, not from learning what is taught them, but from worry in trying to learn by themselves what should have been taught in the classroom. And teachers break down, not from teaching, but from worry in trying to make the pupils learn by themselves what should have been taught in the classroom.

The wisest principal I have seen has been my fortune to meet, had under his charge between 400 and 500 pupils; and the course extended through the Kindergarten and up through the High School course. There was seldom a break down, never a serious case. His rule for all grades was, give no "home work" that has not been prepared in class. "Home work" should be a review for the pupils, not a puzzle. His pupils did not cover as much details as the pupils in other schools; but they knew what they did, and how and why they did it. Those who entered college, stood high in their work. And all, with a single exception, occupy good positions in the professions, in business and in the sciences.

I wish other parents would say what they think on this subject.

U. THOMPSON.

## ATKINSON GETS HIS COMMISSION.

The mail from the coast yesterday brought the commission of Mr. Atkinson as Secretary of the Territory and he took the oath before Chief Justice Frear. The Secretary leaves this morning on the Iroquois for a land inspection tour which he anticipates will be a hard job.



## THE OLD RELIABLE



## FRAUDULENT INFORMER

## The Ng Mon War Assault Case On Trial.

Ah Sing was tried before Judge Robinson yesterday morning for selling liquor without a license. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory and E. M. Brooks for the defendant. A verdict of not guilty was returned by the following jury: Henry Napua, William Dunbar, A. R. Gurrey, Jr., Albert Lucas, John J. Egan, John C. Lane, Arthur W. Rice, James D. Dougherty, J. M. Dowsett, James Nott, Jr., J. C. Cohen and Willard E. Brown. The prosecution fell down on the proved fraud of a Japanese informer.

## MON WAR ASSAULT.

Lau Pang, Lau Sing and Lau Chew were placed on trial yesterday afternoon for assault and battery with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life. The deadly implement was leaden knuckles, the assault with which was committed on Ng Mon War, a well known Chinese lawyer of the lower courts. He was set upon and badly used up by a mob of his fellow countrymen on September 30 last, between 2 and 3 p. m., as reported in the Advertiser of the following morning.

W. Austin Whiting appeared for the prosecution, and E. A. Douthitt for the defendants. After a few challenges, the following jurors were sworn to try the case: J. M. Dowsett, John C. Lane, Geo. B. McClellan, Arthur W. Rice, John J. Egan, H. C. Brown, Albert Lucas, Jas. D. Dougherty, William Dunbar, John Isaac, J. C. Cohen and James Nott, Jr. George Smith, the first witness called, caused outbursts of laughter on cross-examination by his cautious answers. Though a part Hawaiian he evinced the caniness of a Scot. He had referred to the Home Rule headquarters as a starting point for some part of his narrative. After saying he was a Home Ruler himself he was asked a query about the politics of the prosecuting witness by answering that Ng Mon War was a Home Ruler at the time mentioned but was turned down.

"He is a Home Ruler now, is he not?" "Well, I don't know," the reply came, "he may have turned Republican." Manuel Cabral was the next witness, who testified of seeing Ng Mon War directly after the assault and his physical appearance then.

Frank Andrade, attorney, while waiting to be called by the prosecution had the rule for exclusion of witnesses other than the one on the stand waived in his behalf with consent of Mr. Douthitt.

## THE PUULOA HOMICIDE.

Daniel Nuuanu, indicted for manslaughter, has his trial set for today. He is charged with having killed one Kaahue at Puuloa, Oahu, on October 25 last, by choking and strangling him with both his hands about the victim's neck.

## Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

## Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate) fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results. Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

Director.

12-16 John St., New York. U. S. A.

## NOT GETTING TOURISTS.

The Promotion Committee began its work for tourists last August. Its first advertisements appeared in newspapers and periodicals in September. The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Boyd, went to the coast in the same month to enlist transportation men in aid of the tourist propaganda here. Five months have passed since the initial work began and yet tourists are no more numerous than they were a year or two years ago. At the same time Southern California is being overrun with them and the entire State is getting settlers.

It is in order to inquire into the causes of failure or of delay in getting results. Save for one error of judgment, not necessarily fatal, the advertising has been and is, persuasive and its audience numbers millions. Why, then, don't the visitors come? There may be three or four reasons but the chief and vital one seems to be that other tropical resorts may be reached cheaply while this one is barred by exorbitant rates of ocean fare.

A man may go from Chicago to Boston, thence by steamer through the West Indies and back to Chicago via Washington, for a sum \$50 less than that required to make the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The magazines show that the four steamers running from Boston to Jamaica sell round trip tickets for \$75. They are crowded with tourists. Five thousand ton steamers leaving New York and giving a three weeks' trip in the tropics, the tourist living on board the ship, all expenses covered, charge \$130 a round trip ticket. A \$25 tourist rate has been established between Chicago and the semi-tropics of Southern California. Forty-five day voyages from New York, through the Mediterranean and return, all costs met, are covered for \$10 a day. The Californian can go to the City of Mexico in four days or less for \$50. But it costs \$135 for the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu. The price used to be \$125 but when the cost of tropical tours on the mainland and the Atlantic went down, the rate here was forced up.

The average Eastern or Mid-Western man, with his mind balancing between a trip to Jamaica or one to Hawaii, takes the former because it is the cheapest. On the coast there is not such need of seeking the tropics with Southern California at hand and Mexico near by, as to induce a man to pay a heavy premium for the trip.

The conclusion of the matter is that if Hawaii is to get the benefit of its advertising, it must secure a first-class round trip rate between San Francisco and Honolulu of not more than \$100 and less if possible.

It has the matter in its own hands. That is to say the steamship lines now operating against the tourist interests of Hawaii depend largely for their business upon the freight given them here. Our merchants sustain the lines that not only refuse to make concessions of fare but increase the rate when concessions are most needed. Were the merchants to unite and offer their whole business to any line, whether one now here or yet to be organized does not matter, would not the question of fares be settled at once and as we want them settled?

Of course they would. Hawaii can have its way and save the situation if it makes up its mind to.

## A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

The arrival at Honolulu of the Asiatic Squadron on Dec. 16 from Yokohama must be ranked as a remarkable achievement. The orders under which Admiral Evans was directed to proceed to Honolulu contemplated the arrival of the various vessels of the fleet on the fifteenth or sixteenth of the present month, and notwithstanding the distance, some 3,700 knots, and the vicissitudes of the sea, these seven warships reached Honolulu almost exactly according to the program laid out by the Navy Department. The performance of the battleships Kentucky, Oregon and Wisconsin is said to have been without parallel in naval experience, the distance covered having been exceeded by few vessels of any considerable displacement in our Navy or in that of any other nation.—Army and Navy Journal.

## NAVAL OFFICERS RECEIVE GIFTS

Among the list of officers whose names have been sent to Congress for approval of the acceptance of gifts from foreign governments, are those of Lieutenant Frederick Chapin of Admiral Evans's staff and Captain Clover, now commander of the Wisconsin, both of them recently in Honolulu, with the Asiatic fleet.

Captain Clover received a coronation medal from King Edward of England, and Lieutenant Chapin an autograph picture of Prince Henry of Prussia.

## Death of Mrs. Cray.

Yesterday at four o'clock in the morning Mrs. Mary Sorin Cray, widow of Dr. C. F. Cray of San Francisco, died at the home of Judge P. L. Weaver in Maunaloa valley. She leaves four daughters, Mrs. Albert Wilber Steele of Denver, Col., Mrs. Philip L. Weaver of this city, Mrs. Herbert H. Winn of Golden, Col., Miss Katherine Cray, now visiting her sister, Mrs. Weaver. In accordance with Mrs. Cray's expressed wish, the cinerary urn is to be sent to San Francisco that it may be placed in the grave of her husband, a veteran of the Civil War in the military cemetery at the Presidio. The funeral services in the Maunaloa valley were held at one o'clock and a memorial service will be held later in San Francisco.

Captain Gahan of the Eclipse reports that the Makee Sugar Co. will start grinding today.

The ship Henry Villard will probably get away today for Elea. She has discharged her coal for this place.

## ANTI MOSQUITO WORK PROGRESSING

Inspector Larnach and the Anti-Mosquito Committee have arranged to employ the Health Inspectors Saturday afternoons, at small compensation, in assisting the mosquito crusade. They will be paid \$1.50 apiece for the half day's work. The tin can service, which had to be suspended for awhile is now being resumed, a driver in the employ of the committee, assisted by a trusty from the jail, going about and collecting the castaways. Among the other good things done of late has been the cleaning of a large mosquito-breeding reservoir, back of Judge Humphreys's house. Mr. Larnach reports that in many parts of the city the anti-mosquito campaign rules are being followed, to the marked abatement, in those localities, of the insect nuisance.

The Bituminous Rock Paving Co., Ltd., which received its charter July 12, 1900, is dissolved. J. J. Belser, president, and E. P. Lord, secretary, filed the petition for dissolution October 23 last and it was granted by Treasurer Kepoika yesterday.

## CHAS. BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

As required by law, the undersigned, hereby publish the following statement:

That we, Tong Ka Chung, Lai Hon, and Leong Ping, all residing at Wai-luku, Maui, did, on the 26th day of December, 1903, form a co-partnership. That the name of the co-partnership is the Nin Fong Company.

That its place of business is at Wai-luku, Maui.

That its business is the buying, selling, trading and dealing in rice and its by-products, more especially the hulling, polishing and grading thereof.

TONG KA CHUNG, LAI HON, LEONG PING.

## Sale To Liquidate Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, composed of George W. Macfarlane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, February 14th, 1902, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership, with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, duly appointed, qualified and acting, having filed a certain verified petition in the matter of the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit Court in and for the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in which the matter of the said estate then was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of said Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, and made returnable before the said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday, November 15th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on the date last aforesaid, and the said Honorable George D. Gear, on November 24th, 1903, having duly signed an order, judgment and decree granting the prayer of said petition, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903, having also signed an order modifying and amending the said order, decree and judgment, as by reference to the said petition and orders, on file in said Circuit Court, and to all the proceedings relative thereto, will more fully and at large appear.

Now therefore: Under the law and the proceedings and each of them aforesaid, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the copartnership aforesaid, and in conformity with the order, judgment and decree aforesaid, to which the survivors of the said copartnership, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, have consented in writing, as by the petition aforesaid fully appears, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the said copartnership, as said survivors, and the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, will offer for sale and will sell as a whole, at public auction, through James F. Morgan, auctioneer, hereby chosen and designated for that purpose, at the auction sales rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos. 347-357 Keweenaw street, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, January 9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of that day, to the highest bidder, beyond or for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the entire property, assets, and goodwill of the said Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. List of Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Improvements, Sheep and other Live Stock and Property owned by the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS. LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, and extending from the sea, near Kawahae, to the top of the Kohala range of mountains, with a stream of water running through same, said stream having its origin in those mountains.

LAND AT LIEUE, in Waimea, the former homestead of James Luakala and Frank Spencer, and formerly the headquarters of the Lihue Cattle Ranch and Beef Packing Establishment, adjoining the land of Ouli and stream of water running through it, containing 50 acres. This also has a and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF ABULL, in Waimea, the former homestead of Edward Sparks, and formerly the headquarters of the Sparks Sheep Ranch. This is probably the finest residence site in the district of Waimea, and is a magnificent block of land having an area of 22 acres, through which there is also a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of land are very advantageously situated, and are almost in conjunction with the residence property of the late Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine Manile Grass, ornamental trees, etc., and the climate of this locality has no rival anywhere else in the islands, being at an elevation of 3700 feet and at the base of snow-capped Mauna Kea, where the average temperature is from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

## LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLOUKAWAI, near Waimea, from the Hawaiian Government, containing 103½ acres, and expiring January 10th, 1906. Rent, \$62.55 per annum. There are two streams of water from Mauna Kea running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA from Crown Commissioners, containing 238 acres, expiring June 1st, 1905. Rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary of this land on one side is on the Waikoloa stream.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large

## Elegant Perfumery

We claim to have THE FINEST line of HIGH GRADE scents ever shown in this city, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture. In beautiful sets or out alone bottles.

What is more acceptable to the Ladies?

## PRICES ARE RIGHT

Only a few beautiful triplicate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,

FOOT STREET.

At Puuloa of Waikoloa, in exchange for Ranch of running cattle on the Sheep Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in 1909.

There is also a lease, just expired, of Crown lands in Waimea, which the Puuloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and its assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 679 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made application to the Territorial Government for a renewal of the lease. This application has not yet been acted upon.

## THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Manager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters, Large Shearing Shed, Tents, Pans, Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cisterns, &c., and the following appurtenances, viz: Wool-Press, Iron Water Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Harness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears, Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the following:

## LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including Ewes, Rams and Lambs; 25 Work Horses; 40 Mares and Unbroken Foals; 6 Team Horses and Hauling Wagons.

The whole comprising a complete Sheep and Stock Ranch.

The sheep are principally of the Merino breed; crossed with Southdown and Shropshire, and the wool produced by the Ranch has always commanded the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool Market.

## TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand dollars, in gold coin of the United States, will be received. Cash, in gold coin of the United States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase price, at the time of sale, upon the fall of the hammer, to be paid either in gold coin of the United States to the survivors above named, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, or in a certified check or certified checks, payable to their order.

2. The remainder of the purchase price, within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the Judge of said First Circuit Court, before whom the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, may then be pending; and, upon the execution and acknowledgment by the undersigned, survivors, executors and executrix as aforesaid, and by each of them individually, of all conveyances, deeds, bills of sale, and other instruments, necessary to the full consummation of said sale and to the vesting of the title to the said property, real and personal, and of the good will of the copartnership aforesaid, in the purchaser, and concurrently with the delivery of the same and of possession of the said property to the purchaser.

All deeds, bills of sale, and other papers at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be obtained at the law office of Henry E. Highton, corner of Fort and King streets, at the law office of Hatch & Ballou, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, or from the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane or Henry R. Macfarlane.

Dated Honolulu, H. T., December 1st, A. D. 1903.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE, HENRY R. MACFARLANE, Survivors of the Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE, HENRY R. MACFARLANE, FRED W. MACFARLANE, FLORENCE B. MACFARLANE, Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased.

The above sale has been and is postponed until Saturday, January 16th, 1904, at the hour of twelve m. of that day, as above.

Dated, Honolulu, January 6th, A. D. 1904.

(Sg.) G. W. MACFARLANE, (Sg.) H. R. MACFARLANE, Survivors of the Co-partnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Co. (Sg.) G. W. MACFARLANE, (Sg.) H. R. MACFARLANE, (Sg.) F. W. MACFARLANE, (Sg.) F. B. MACFARLANE, Executors and Executrix of the Last will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased.

The coal lighter which filled with water during the stay of the Asiatic fleet was yesterday hauled on to the marine railway for repairs.